

60. Standardized Decisional System



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The standardised [Decisional System](#) is the first global Decisional System. During the [standardization process](#), according to the chronology given in the post “[The unification process of databases of categories at third stage](#)”, which comprehends six phases: the first phase [Specific Artificial Intelligences for Artificial Research by Deduction](#) and [by Application](#), the [second phase the collaboration](#) between them, third phase the standardization process, fourth phase the [Unified Application](#), fifth phase the [particular applications for particular programs](#), sixth phase the [integration process](#). Not ending the evolution in the sixth phase, which is the preamble in the next dialectic process, whose thesis could be the seventh phase, the reason itself.

The standardisation process, as the third phase in the construction of the [Global Artificial Intelligence](#) will consist of three stages: the first stage, the [global matrix](#), the second stage, the [deduction process](#), third stage, the [decision-making process](#) upon the deductions.

This third stage of decision in the standardization process will consist of four different steps: the first step is the [Modelling System](#) (making [mathematical](#) models upon the deductions to make decisions), the [Decisional System](#) (making mathematical projects upon the decisions to decide which of them must be transformed into a range of instructions), Application System (implementing the instructions), Learning System (responsible for the assessment and improvement of the whole process).

Among all these steps in the third stage in the standardization process as the third phase in the construction of the first model of Global Artificial Intelligence, what I will develop in this post and following, is the second one, the Decisional System as a second step in

the third stage in the third phase, and for that reason this Decisional System could be named as standardized Decisional System, first model of global Decisional System, or early Decisional System, either of them would be valid.

The reason why I have chosen the name of the standardized Decisional System as a title of this post, and the next ones, is because with this name I set down very clearly the phase in which I am developing this Decisional System, distinguishing this standardized Decisional System respect to other ones such as the [specific Decisional System](#) in the first phase, [particular Decisional System](#) in the fourth phase, or the final [global Decisional System in the sixth phase](#).

So the standardised Decisional System is developed in the first model of Global Artificial Intelligence, during the standardisation process.

The standardization process is that one in which all the [specific matrixes](#) from all the Specific Artificial Intelligences for Artificial Research by Deduction in all [science](#), discipline, or activity, designed in the first phase, are united now in the third phase in only one, the global matrix, organizing all the [factors](#) in the global **matrix in an encyclopaedic sub-section system per position, and organizing the positions in a sub-factoring system, as a Russian dolls system, as first stage in the standardization process, to be permanently tracked in the second stage in the standardization process by the Artificial Research by Deduction in the Global Artificial Intelligence, assisted by thousands of specific deduction programs (as a result of the transformation of some Specific Artificial Intelligences for Artificial Research by Deduction into specific deduction programs in the second period of generalization in the standardization process), making rational deductions among all the encyclopaedic sub-sections in their respective sub-factoring levels (at least one specific deduction program per sub-factoring level).**

Deductions are to be later filed in their respective file in the [database of rational hypothesis](#), the global rational truth, as the first stage for the standardised Modelling System (the first step in the third stage in the third phase), the first global Modelling System as a result of the standardisation process.

Once a [rational hypothesis](#) is stored in the rational truth as first stage in the standardised Modelling System, the second stage in the standardized Modelling System consists of the [mathematical](#) models making process, starting with the single virtual model for every new rational hypothesis, to be included later in the global virtual model, to be contrasted with real [data](#) from the global matrix in the global actual model, and upon the global and actual models the projection of the prediction virtual model at some future point, setting up every single moment in the evolution from the current global model to the prediction virtual model through the evolution virtual model, contrasting every single moment of that evolution with data from the matrix as long as every moment is coming, contrastation made in the evolution actual model, ending up this process with the contrastation of the prediction virtual model with the global matrix by the time that that future point is arriving, through the prediction actual model.

Along with all these processes and models, there must be seven rational checks in order to avoid contradictions between rational hypotheses. And upon those models without contradiction, the decision making process, as the third stage in the first global Modelling System, could be made by different processes: by the application of the [Impact of the Defect](#) (to save lives and damages in any part of the global model) and the [Effective Distribution](#) (to increase the efficiency, efficacy, productivity of the global model), solving mathematical problems, artificial learning, and what I am calling “Probability and Deduction” which I am developing in these post as a possibility to link directly deduction, model, and project.

Once the third stage of the standardized Modelling System has made all the necessary decisions, the decisions are stored in the [database of decisions](#) **as the first stage in the standardised Decisional System (in turn second step in the third stage in the third phase), storing the decisions in their respective file in the database of decisions, organised following the same criteria of encyclopaedic sub-section system per position (organised in a sub-factoring system, as a Russian dolls system), but adding for every file a new criterion, the priority criterion, so for every sub-section in any sub-factor the decisions are ordered according to their priority level, previously assigned by the Impact of the Defect or the Effective Distribution.**

The database of decisions is the first stage in the standardised Decisional System, where all possible decisions made upon the mathematical models are stored in their corresponding file, depending on their: sub-factoring level, sub-section, and priority level.

Just as any decision is correctly filed in the database of decisions, the standardised Decisional System knows perfectly the geographical area, matter (science, discipline, activity), and priority level of that decision to be projected, in the second stage.

The second stage in the standardised Decisional System is the mathematical project-making process, consisting of seven mathematical projects. The single mathematical project of every new decision (if normal, after the first rational adjustment, or if quick decision, after the quick rational check) is to be later included in the global project (which includes all single projects from all the decisions still on the mathematical projects). Global project to be contrasted permanently with the global matrix in the actual project (as a synthesis between the global project and the global matrix). Upon the global and actual projects, then the prediction virtual project, at some future point, as a future global project. Setting up the evolution virtual project every single moment in the virtual evolution project from the present to that future point, contrasting the evolution virtual project and the global matrix as long as every moment is arriving, making the contrast in the evolution actual project (as a synthesis of the evolution virtual project and the global matrix as long as every moment in that evolution projected comes). Contrasting the prediction virtual project and the global matrix when that future point arrives, using the prediction actual project (as a synthesis of the prediction virtual project and the global matrix when that future point arrives).

As it is visible, there is a correlation between models and projects, in the same way, that there are seven models: single, global, actual, virtual prediction, virtual evolution, actual evolution, actual prediction; there are seven projects: single, global, actual, virtual prediction, virtual evolution, actual evolution, actual prediction.

The main reason for this correlation between models and projects is the preservation of the virtue or principle of harmony across all models and projects, so as to allow them to be exchangeable and relocated from one to another at any time.

As long as the second stage in the standardized Modelling System, and the second stage in the Decisional System, move on from the first period of coexistence in the standardization process (coexistence between the first model of Global Artificial Intelligence and Specific Artificial Intelligences for Artificial Research by Deduction), to the second period of consolidation in the standardization process (when Specific Artificial Intelligences for Artificial Research by Deduction become specific deduction programs within the Artificial Research by Deduction in the Global Artificial Intelligence, or particular deduction programs), periods explained in previous posts, such as [“The standardization process in the first stage”](#), the standardized Modelling System and the standardized Decisional System are going to be completely compatible and exchangeable.

The compatibility between models and projects will facilitate the process of relocation of any project on any model, and even the possibility that, at the end of all periods and moments in the construction of this first Global Artificial Intelligence, the possibility to project all decision directly on the mathematical models, at the same time that, while Modelling System and Decisional System share the mathematical models where to build new models and projects, making adjustments directly each other adjusting projects to models and vice versa, while at the same time both of them keep their own autonomy as systems, so the Modelling System is responsible for the mathematical models, and the Decisional System responsible for the mathematical projects on the mathematical models, working together but as independent systems.

The different periods and moments in the standardised Decisional System will be developed in this post after the rational adjustments, due to the importance of rational adjustments in any process regarding the compatibility between models and projects.

Along with all the mathematical projects, the seven rational adjustments for normal decisions and the rational quick check for quick decisions are going to allow the Decisional System to decide what decisions must be deleted, in case of full contradictions, or must be modified in case of partial contradictions.

Quick decisions are either routine decisions or extreme priority decisions. A routine decision is a decision with some relative [frequency](#) in the past, and every time that it has been made, it has not got any contradiction with respect to any other decision at that time on those mathematical projects, or having contradictions, the frequency of contradictions is not equal to or greater than a [critical reason](#). A routine decision, with some relative frequency not having significant contradictions in the past, must be considered as a quick decision, due to the low [probability](#) of further contradictions when its single mathematical project is included in the global project. As an example of a routine decision, every time we choose what clothes to wear today. Another example is every time that the ATM has to authorise a regular withdrawal of money for a normal quantity, for a customer without any risk.

An extreme priority decision is a decision to save lives and property if a flight has a route crossing some point in the Caribbean Sea where there is a hurricane. An extreme priority decision is that decision made at the same time that the hurricane is detected, and it is necessary to divert the flight to another route to avoid the hurricane.

All routine decisions must be considered as quick decisions, because having some relative frequency without contradictions or having contradictions, their frequency was low. There is no reason for the application of the seven rational adjustments to that routine decision. A quick rational check, revising if it could have any contradiction with the current decisions on the mathematical project, should be enough.

All extreme priority decisions must be considered as quick decisions, because in case of emergency, as soon as a decision to save lives and damages is made, must be implemented, having only a quick check about its availability under the current

circumstances on the mathematical projects, especially checking if there is no other contradiction between this extreme priority decision and any other possible extreme priority decision still on the mathematical project.

The way to make a quick rational check on routine decisions and extreme priority decisions must be completely different. In routine decisions, the quick rational check should compare if the routine decision has been made within a margin of error (at the weekend, instead of blue jeans, if they are in the laundry, Yolanda can wear shorts. Instead of the regular quantity of money to withdraw from the ATM, another different amount but within a margin of acceptable difference, checking its relative frequency and absence of contradictions. In extreme priority decisions, the quick rational check should contrast if there is still on the mathematical project any other extreme priority decision, and if any, to check very fast any possible point of contradiction between the new one and the older one on.

Normal decisions are all those decisions, neither routine nor extreme priority. So normal decisions, even having some priority level, are not extreme, and even having been made in the past, have not got sufficient relative frequency to be considered routine decisions, or having a great relative frequency in the past, it had some significant level of contradictions with respect to other normal decisions. Instead of a quick rational check, a normal decision should pass the seven rational adjustments.

There are different reasons for the seven rational adjustments depending on their nature, but all of them focus on avoiding contradictions between decisions.

Among the seven rational adjustments, those ones to be made on actual projects, such as the actual project, the prediction actual project, and the evolution actual project, could be considered as actual rational adjustments when there is a contradiction to be adjusted between the virtual project, prediction virtual project, or the evolution virtual project, and the data coming up from the global matrix. All actual projects are syntheses of a previous virtual project and the global matrix.

In virtual projects such as the global project, the prediction virtual project, and the evolution virtual project, the main contradictions to save are contradictions between decisions, and more especially, contradictions between extreme priority decisions with respect to normal or quick decisions.

Another important reason for adjustments, especially in the first adjustment in the database of decisions, and the second adjustment in the global project, is to make it easier in the global project the adjustment of all decisions in order to interconnect all decisions with each other, as an image of an interconnected world.

The order in which the adjustments should be done is as follows:

- First, at any time that there is a contradiction found in the quick rational check for extreme priority decisions, between a new extreme priority decision and any other possible extreme priority decision already included in the mathematical projects. According to their level of priority, the extreme priority decision whose priority level is lower (according to the priority given by the Impact of the Defect or the Effective Distribution) must be adjusted to the extreme priority decision with a higher priority. That means that not all extreme priority decisions have the same priority level: among priority decisions, the priority level could be different, and those ones with a lower level of priority should be adjusted to those with a higher level of priority in case of contradiction, following the hierarchy principle. If an extreme priority decision is to send a helicopter to some village in Iceland when a volcano is erupting, to rescue the population, and another decision is to send a helicopter to some hill in the same area to save a group of hikers, if the greater number of lives to save corresponds to the first helicopter, in case of ***contradiction between both helicopters at any point of their original route***, the route to modify, to be adjusted, is the corresponding one to the second helicopter. The impact of the first helicopter saving the population of a village is higher.

- Second, at any time that there is a contradiction between a normal decision and an extreme priority decision, the decision to adjust is the normal decision, adjusting the normal decision to the extreme priority decision.

- Third, at any time that there is a contradiction between a quick decision and an extreme priority decision, the decision to adjust is the quick decision, adjusting the quick decision to the extreme priority decision.

- Fourth, at any time that there is a contradiction between two normal decisions, having all normal decisions some priority level, the normal decision associated with a lower level of priority must be adjusted to the normal decision associated with a higher level of priority.

- Fifth, at any time that there is a contradiction between a normal decision and a quick decision, the decision associated with a lower level of priority should be adjusted to the decision with a higher level of priority.

- Sixth, at any time that there is a contradiction between quick decisions, the one with a lower level of priority should be adjusted to the higher one.

And the seven rational adjustments, for normal decisions, are the following:

- First rational adjustment: in the first stage of the standardised Decisional System, the global database of decisions, the Decisional System looks for any contradiction between any new normal decision and any normal or quick decision already included.

- Second rational adjustment: in the second stage of the standardised Decisional System, in the global project (the global virtual project, including all single virtual

projects), any contradiction between any normal decision and any other normal or quick decision is already included.

- Third rational adjustment, in the second stage of the standardised Decisional System, in the actual project (synthesis of the global project and the global matrix), any contradiction in the actual project as a synthesis of the global project and the global matrix.

- Fourth rational adjustment, in the second stage of the standardised Decisional System, in the prediction virtual project: any contradiction because of a new extreme priority decision, whose prediction can have contradictions with respect to any other already included.

- Fifth rational adjustment, in the second stage of the standardized Decisional System, in the evolution virtual project: any contradiction in the virtual evolution project because of the inclusion of new extreme priority decisions, able to make changes in the virtual prediction, so as to produce changes in the evolution projected compared to the former one.

- Sixth rational adjustment, in the second stage of the standardised Decisional System, in the evolution actual project (as a synthesis of the evolution virtual project and the global matrix): any contradiction between the evolution virtual project and the global matrix as long as every single moment of that evolution is coming.

- Seventh rational adjustment, in the second stage of the standardised Decisional System, in the prediction actual project (as a synthesis of the prediction virtual

project and the global matrix): any contradiction between the prediction virtual project and the global matrix as long as that future point predicted is coming.

The design of the standardised Decisional System should be simultaneous with the construction of all the rest of the stages and systems for the first model of Global Artificial Intelligence during the standardisation process. That means that the standardised Decisional System will be built along all the necessary periods and moments in which the first Global Artificial Intelligence is going to be built,

As I have developed in other posts, in the standardisation process, it is necessary to distinguish at least two periods, the first period of coexistence and the second period of consolidation.

For coexistence, the period is understood as the period in which, at the beginning, the Global Artificial Intelligence will coexist with Specific Artificial Intelligence for Artificial Research by Deduction.

Only when the first model of the Global Artificial Intelligence is ready to take on all the matters up till now responsibility for the Specific Artificial Intelligences for Artificial Research by Deduction, and the Specific Artificial Intelligences for Artificial Research by Deduction in any science, discipline, or activity, are transformed or are in process of transformation into specific deductive programs working within the Artificial Research by Deduction in the Global Artificial Intelligence, as second stage in the standardization process, or into particular deductive programs for particular things or beings, then the consolidation period is achieved, when only a very few Specific Artificial Intelligences for Artificial Research by Deduction or for artificial learning remain. Because the majority of them will gradually come under the coordination and direction of the first model of Global Artificial Intelligence. Then, the coexistence period is completely finished or almost finished, so the consolidation of the Global Artificial Intelligence as unique intelligence within its spatial limits is done or nearly done.

Distinguishing these two periods, coexistence and consolidation, in the first period of existence is necessary to distinguish at least two different moments: the moment of [experimentation](#), and the moment of generalisation.

The first moment of experimentation in the first period of coexistence in the standardization process is the earliest moment in the standardization process, to make the first experiments on Global Artificial Intelligence, regarding how to standardise the first gigantic matrix (as a synthesis of bare databases and already sorted out specific matrixes from Specific Artificial Intelligences for Artificial Research by Deduction) to become a global matrix, and once the global matrix is ready, experiments regarding to how to start the global deduction process, having as a main deduction program a very global Artificial Research by Deduction in the Global Artificial Intelligence, tracking data from everywhere in the global matrix, assisted by at least one specific deductive program for every sub-factoring level, tracking data from all sub-sections in every position within the spatial limits of its sub-factoring level.

Once the first moment of experimentation as the earliest moment in the first period of coexistence between Global Artificial Intelligence and Specific Artificial Intelligences for Artificial Research by Deduction, is done or close to be done, the next moment in the coexistence period consists of the generalization of the most successful results of these experiments in order to generalise these most successful results to all their respective corresponding processes across the Global Artificial Intelligence, as long as the Global Artificial Intelligence evolves towards the consolidation period, as main intelligence within its spatial limits, having under its absolute control, management, and direction, any other specific intelligence, program, or application.

Among all these periods and moments, the most important moment in which the most important mathematical experiments must be carried out, is the first moment of experimentation in the first period of coexistence, when the earliest foundations of the future Global Artificial Intelligence are going to be set down for the first time in [history](#).

During the experimentation, as the first moment in the first period of coexistence, the Global Artificial Intelligence is nothing more than a simple project, and as a simple

project, its decisions have not been implemented yet. In fact, during the experimentation moment, the Global Artificial Intelligence is not working directly on the reality, the Specific Artificial Intelligences for Artificial Research by Deduction are still working on their respective matters (science, disciplines, activities), not having any interference with the Global Artificial Intelligence, whose models and projects are under experimentation.

As long as the experimentation process is successful, the gigantic database has been transformed successfully into a global matrix, able to provide a very update data, and once the Artificial Research by Deduction in the Global Artificial Intelligence has been tested successfully, alike the first specific deduction programs, being able to provide rational hypothesis to the Modelling System which in turn has been able to provide correct decisions to the Decisional System, whose instructions can be applied by the Application System, a whole process whose assessment depends on the Learning System, as long as all processes have been successfully tested, then the experimentation moment is already finished, starting the generalization process, in which the first Global Artificial Intelligence starts working directly over [the reality](#), making deductions to make decisions to be applied directly into the reality, starting the process of transformation of all Specific Artificial Intelligence for Artificial Research by Deduction into a specific deduction program within the Artificial Research by Deduction in the Global Artificial Intelligence, or a particular deduction program for particular things or beings.

The way in which the experimentation moment, as the first moment in the coexistence period, must be developed in order to build a very successful standardised Decisional System, is through the standardisation of all processes within the Decisional System.

If the first definition of standardization process given was as that phase in which all specific matrixes have been standardized, in order to allow the Artificial Research by Deduction in the Global Artificial Intelligence to combine data from different factors, regardless of any other matter, in order to make possible the deduction process globally, across all science, discipline, and activity, as I have set down in the post “[The first stage of the Modelling System in the standardization process](#)”, in the standardization process, along with the standardization of the gigantic database having as a result the first formation of the global matrix, is necessary the experimentation and generalization of every single process in all: stage, step and system; so as to get standard processes

across all the Global Artificial Intelligence, applying always the virtue or principle of harmony across similar processes.

The harmonization of all similar processes, in different: stages, steps, systems; across the Global Artificial Intelligence, from the first phase to the sixth phase, will later be something that will facilitate over the sixth phase, towards the seventh phase, the reason itself, through the union of all the three stages in only one, uniting the process of deduction, modelling, and projection, as only one single and unique process whose only and unique responsible is the reason itself.

For the construction of the standardised Decisional System, some of the aspects to be experimented with to be later generalised and standardised are:

- **First experiments about how the Modelling System files every decision in the corresponding file in the Decisional System, according to: sub-section, sub-factoring level (geographical area), priority.**

- **First experiments about how the Decisional System carries out the quick rational check on routine decisions (checking relative frequency in the past and any contradictions on its records), the quick rational check on extreme priority decisions (checking if there is another extreme priority decision on the projects, and if any, if there are contradictions between the new one and the other), and the first rational adjustment on normal decisions (contradictions between the new decision and any other one in its file, or in any other file).**

- **First experiments designing single virtual projects.**

- First experiments for the formation of the global project as the inclusion of all the single virtual projects in only one.

- First experiments designing the actual project, as a synthesis of the global project and the global matrix.

- First experiments designing the prediction virtual project, as a future global project.

- First experiments designing the evolution virtual project, as an evolution from the global project to the future global project.

- First experiments designing the evolution actual project, as a synthesis of the evolution virtual project and the global matrix.

- First experiments designing the prediction actual project, as a synthesis of the prediction virtual project and the global matrix.

- First experiments about how the Decisional System carries out the other six rational adjustments in the mathematical projects.

- First experiments about how to define mathematically a full contradiction or a partial contradiction.

- First experiments about having a partial contradiction, how to automate any possible adjustment on any project having partial contradictions.

- First experiments about how to transform a decision into a range of instructions.

- First experiments about how the Decisional System files the instructions in the database of instructions as the first stage for the Application System

These are some examples of what kind of mathematical experiments must be carried out in the experimentation process, as the first moment in the first period of coexistence, for the construction of the very first model of Global Artificial Intelligence.

Once these experiments give successful results, upon results, in the second moment of generalisation, the main task to do is the generalisation and standardisation of these successful results in their respective processes across the Decisional System, getting for the first time a real standardised Decisional System.

- Upon the results of previous experiments, the generalisation and standardisation of processes and procedures about how the Modelling System files every decision in the corresponding file in the Decisional System, according to: sub-section, sub-factoring level (geographical area), priority.

- Upon the results of previous experiments, the generalisation and standardisation of processes and procedures about how the Decisional System carries out the quick rational check on routine decisions and extreme priority decisions, and the first rational adjustment on normal decisions.

- Upon the results of previous experiments, the generalisation and standardisation of processes and procedures for the design of single virtual projects.

- Upon the results of previous experiments, the generalisation and standardisation of processes and procedures for the formation of the global project.

- Upon the results of previous experiments, the generalisation and standardisation of processes and procedures for the actual project.

- Upon the results of previous experiments, the generalisation and standardisation of processes and procedures for the design of the prediction virtual project.

- Upon the results of previous experiments, the generalisation and standardisation of processes and procedures for the evolution virtual project.

- Upon the results of previous experiments, the generalisation and standardisation of processes and procedures for the design of the actual evolution project.

- Upon the results of previous experiments, the generalisation and standardisation of processes and procedures about the design of the prediction actual project, as a synthesis of the prediction virtual project and the global matrix.

- Upon the results of previous experiments, the generalisation and standardisation of processes and procedures about how the Decisional System carries out the other six rational adjustments in the mathematical projects.

- Upon the results of previous experiments, the generalisation and standardisation of processes and procedures about how to define mathematically a full contradiction or a partial contradiction.

- Upon the results of previous experiments, the generalisation and standardisation of processes and procedures for how to automate any possible adjustments on any project having partial contradictions.

- Upon the results of previous experiments, the generalisation and standardisation of processes and procedures for how to transform a decision into a range of instructions.

- Upon the results of previous experiments, the generalisation and standardisation of processes and procedures for how the Decisional System files the instructions in the database of instructions as the first stage for the Application System.

Once the experimentation on these aspects, as an example of fields where the mathematical experimentation must be massive, is finished, the standardisation process must go on standardising all these processes in their respective places, in the standardised Decisional System.

Once the Decisional System is a standardized Decisional System, since the second moment of generalization in the first period of coexistence, as long as all standardized processes and procedures are applied on any specific Decisional System, is easier the process in which: the Global Artificial Intelligence can take on any matter, because as long as the standardization process goes on, including in the global matrix more and more specific matrixes, and the Specific Artificial Intelligences for Artificial Research by Deduction become specific deduction programs within the Artificial Research by Deduction in the Global Artificial Intelligence, any deduction on any matter made by any specific deduction program, is easier to be transformed into a rational hypothesis in order to be modelled.

And upon the models, the possibility to have a decision to be projected by the standardised Decisional System. In that case, the standardized Decisional System regardless of the matter (science, discipline, activity), of that decision, only following the

standardized processes and procedures, can automatize all the mathematical processes and procedures to make any quick rational check or rational adjustment on any decision, regardless of its matter, being able to make all the necessary mathematical projects, transforming the decision into a range of instructions.

If all processes and procedures in the standardised Decisional System have been tested and standardised, it does not matter the science, discipline, or activity of any decision. Only following the standardised processes and procedures, the Decisional System must be able to perform all the mathematical operations to project that decision, and not having contradictions, its transformation into a range of instructions to be implemented by the Application System.

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